Transuranic Waste

- Approximately 1,500 cubic meters of legacy transuranic waste are currently in inventory and an estimated 7,000 cubic meters of transuranic waste are expected to be generated over the life cycle of operations. After treatment and repackaging, 9,500 cubic meters of transuranic waste are planned to be shipped to WIPP.

Other Waste

- Approximately 17,000 cubic meters of mixed low-level waste are currently in inventory (primarily "Pondcrete" and Solar Pond sludge) and 62,000 cubic meters of mixed low-level waste are estimated to be generated over the life cycle of operations (including waste generated by remedial action and facility deactivation and decommissioning). While decisions on the treatment and disposition of this material will be made in Records of Decision, resulting from CERCLA and the Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (WM PEIS), it is assumed that approximately 11,000 cubic meters may be treated and disposed of at an off-site commercial facility and an additional 68,000 cubic meters may be disposed of off site at a location to be determined later.

- Approximately 7,100 cubic meters of low-level waste are in inventory and 58,000 cubic meters of low-level waste are estimated to be generated over the life cycle of operations (including waste generated by remedial action and facility deactivation and decommissioning activities). While decisions on the treatment and disposition of this material will be made in Records of Decision resulting from CERCLA and the WM PEIS, it is assumed that after declassification and treatment of some low-level waste, 65,000 cubic meters may be disposed of at the Nevada Test Site and an off-site commercial facility.

Remedial Action and Facility D&D

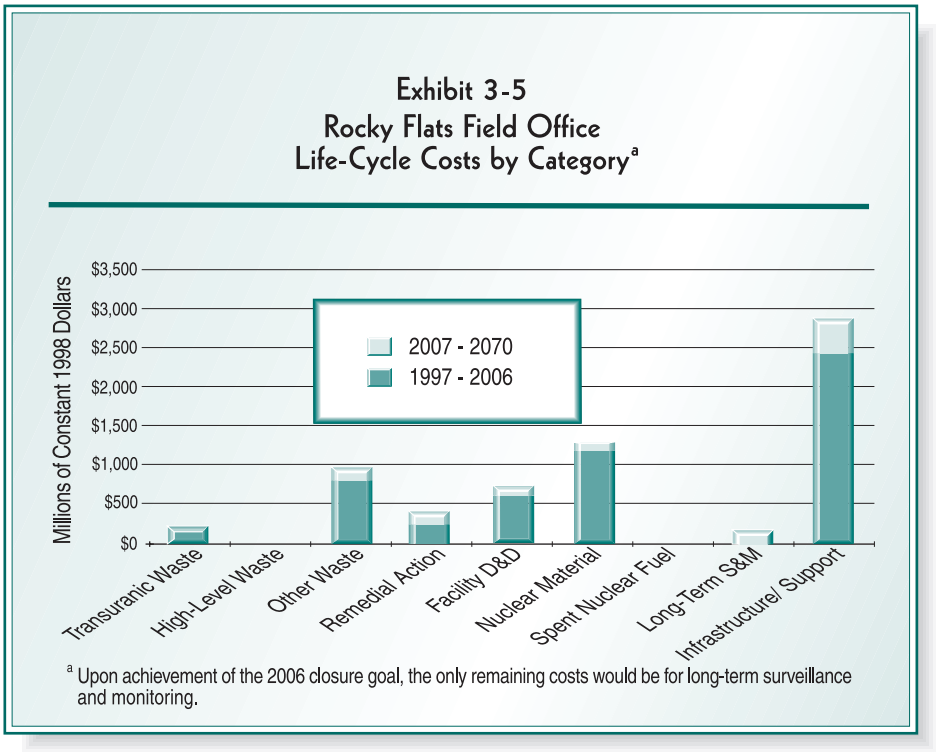
- Approximately 790,000 cubic meters of environmental media (including 300,000 cubic meters of groundwater, 198,000 cubic meters of soils, and nearly 295,000 cubic meters of facility deactivation and decommissioning generated material) contaminated with radionuclides (including transuranic elements) and hazardous substances will be managed. After segregation and treatment, a total of 260,000 cubic meters are expected to be placed on site and 130,000 cubic meters are expected to be disposed of at an off-site commercial facility.

Nuclear Materials

- Nuclear materials volumes are classified and cannot be disclosed in this document.

The closure mission at RFETS is documented in projects that involve waste, special nuclear material (SNM), facility deactivation and decommissioning, and environmental restoration. Work in each of those areas is planned, funded, and executed under a comprehensive risk reduction strategy that places a priority on maintaining safety at the site, thereby ensuring the continued safety of site workers, the public, and the environment, and then eliminating the site's highest priority risks. Activities which address the site's highest priority risks, in order of priority are: stabilization, consolidation, and packaging of SNM; shipment of SNM; deactivation of nuclear facilities (to reduce facility baseline costs); waste management; and facility decommissioning and environmental restoration. Long-term groundwater treatment and surveillance and monitoring, the scope of which is yet to be determined, will continue after closure.

At RFETS, the bulk of costs are driven by continued storage of SNM, residues, and wastes. Each building closure and infrastructure project integrates all activities necessary to continue safe operations and to eliminate buildings, including operation and maintenance of safety envelopes, deactivation, decontamination (to the extent necessary), decommissioning, dismantlement, and environmental remediation of the land under the buildings. The remainder of the work scope includes environmental remediation of land areas outside building footprints, including the buffer zone. Groundwater will be passively remediated and post-closure environmental monitoring will be required after site closure. The scope of the post-closure requirements will be described in the CERCLA Record of Decision at closure. Exhibit 3-5 displays RFETS site closure costs by major work scope category.



3.1.4 Critical Closure Path and Programmatic Risk

The critical closure path schedule presented in Exhibit 3-6 sets forth the timetable for completing the closure activities at RFETS. The highlighted activities show the critical closure path, which represents the series of events that drive the overall completion date for the site. In Exhibit 3-6, the bars represent projects and critical activities, and the triangles represent critical events and milestones.

The primary key for RFETS to close on schedule is the ability to ship materials and wastes to receiver sites. The site is consolidating nuclear materials into fewer buildings to minimize operations and costs and maximize the funding available for closure activities. However, the key activity on the critical closure path in the early years is the stabilization of nuclear materials and their packaging in configurations certified for shipping. RFETS has developed a closure project plan that minimizes the total project cost by balancing the nuclear materials preparation activities (risk reduction) with building elimination ("mortgage" reduction). In an effort to further accelerate the closure schedule, activities that have the potential to improve the efficiency of those two efforts are being identified and evaluated for implementation.

Completion of the EM mission at the Rocky Flats Field Office as scheduled will depend on the timely accomplishment of critical activities and events, some of which are external milestones (external milestones are those that are beyond the ability of the site to resolve). Exhibit 3-7 presents a summary of activities/ milestones on the critical closure path that have high programmatic risk (programmatic risk scores of 4 or 5 in any category). In addition to those high programmatic risk milestones, several other external milestones have an effect on the site's ability to achieve its closure goal. Those milestones include the ability of potential receiver sites to receive materials from the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site and the availability of safe, secure transport of the materials to receiver sites.

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